

AUTOMOBILES ECONOMY

To those who are looking for a saving in cars which are slightly used, we offer at considerable reductions the following specials:

PAIGE DEMONSTRATOR, 6-14 model, run only a thousand miles.
HUPMOBILE ROADSTER, repainted, and a really nice job.
BRISCOE TOURING, repainted, overhauled and running fine.
McLAUGHLIN SIX four-passenger coupe, wire wheels, snubbers, bumper, five first-class tires, etc.

Any of above may be purchased on our highly-recommended "Easy Payment" Plan. Ask for particulars.

HODGINS & FERGUSON, LIMITED
Phone 1251. 68-72 York Street.

1920 BABY GRAND CHEVROLET TOURING CAR

This car has been run less than seven thousand miles and is in perfect mechanical condition. Will sell at a bargain.

ROY SIMPSON
OLDSMOBILE DISTRIBUTOR—364 DUNDAS STREET.
PHONE 64861.

REGO RADIATOR REPAIRS.
(We Know How.)
Auto Radiators, Fenders and Body Work Our Specialty.
H. G. KAISER, MANAGER.
61 York St., Over Paige Garage.
Phone 1258.

CYLINDER REGRINDING
First-class equipment, reasonably priced, any make of car, boat, truck, tractor or stationary engine.
J. L. BELL
125 Horton Street. Phone 72163.

WINDSHIELDS
We have special windshield plate glass and modern facilities for fixing your broken windshields.
THE HOBBS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE

FIRE SALE SPECIALS

PHONOGRAPHS
\$12.75 and up

VICTOR RECORDS
(new) 65c EACH (new)
20,000 RECORDS
3 FOR \$1.00

Plays on all makes of phonographs.

STEEL NEEDLES
400 at 25c.

Violins \$6.95; Ukuleles \$4.95;
Guitars \$7.75; Strings 10c.

Everything must be sold regardless of cost. Open evenings.

STARR
Fire Salesrooms
195 Dundas St. Advertiser Bldg.
51K

USE NICOTINE
Spray roses, shrubs, plants with Nicotine. One teaspoonful makes a gallon of spray. Kills all biting insects; 35c. by mail 40c.

DOMINION SEEDS, LIMITED.

MORGAN'S
Hen Canaries, Breeding Cages, Nests, Nesting Hair, etc. Beautiful Singing Canaries, at 100 Dundas street.

Cracked Corn \$1.70
Corn \$1.60
Mixed Grain \$2.25
Wheat \$2.60
Oats, Rolled Oats and Flour at best prices.

C. J. WAKELING
1454 Dundas St. Phone 4730.

COAL.
Best Quality Anthracite, Cannel and Soft, also Hard, Soft and Kindling Wood.

P. E. CARMICHAEL
657 Richmond St. xt. Phone 362.

SPRUCE FLOORING
\$55 PER THOUSAND WHILE IT LASTS.

GEO. H. BELTON
RECTORY STREET AND G. T. R. xt

"NO COMPLAINTS"
USE TORONTO ASPHALT SHINGLES

They give satisfaction. They lay flat. They last longer. They cost per sq. \$7.50. The slight difference in cost compared with cedar shingles is saved in the laying.

FOR SALE BY
R. H. SMITH, 13 Erie Avenue
Phone 2998W. ywt Evenings 2998J.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY
by buying your shoes here for all the family, any \$2.50 in bank forms, set out prices before going elsewhere.

The Cut-Rate Shoe Store
261 Richmond Street
Two doors south of King Street. ywt

WEGNER'S
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Overalls, Sweaters, Coats, Gloves, Mittens, Socks and Hosiery.

LONDON'S LARGEST HIGH-CLASS WORKINGMAN'S OUTFITTERS.
Exclusive Manufacturers' Agent for the Best Canadian Makes of Overalls.
Wegner, The Heart of London
271 Talbot Street. Phone 1849.
OPEN EVENINGS. 23XWT

LUMBER
Our stock is complete. Our prices the lowest. Give us a trial.

THE MERCANTILE SALVAGE CO.

TENDERS

For painting I. O. F. Hall, Iderton, received till June 10th. For information apply James Paisley, Iderton. 53u

TENDERS WANTED

For the exclusive privilege of selling ice cream, wholesale, to all concessionaires during the week of the Western Fair, September 9, to 16, at the Exhibition Grounds, London. Conditions of sale may be obtained at the Western Fair offices. Also tenders for selling privilege on the Grand Stand during the Exhibition.

Separate tenders for above, addressed to the chairman of grounds and buildings, Western Fair Association, on or before 12 o'clock noon, June 10. The highest of any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. M. HUNT.
Sect. W. F. A.
51u-wt

Administrator's Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the estate of Elizabeth Elworthy Pimble, late of the township of Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 56, of Chapter 121, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, that all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said Elizabeth Elworthy Pimble, deceased, who died on or about the Fourth day of April, 1922, are required to send by post, prepaid, or to deliver to the undersigned, the administrators of the said estate, on or before the Seventeenth day of June, 1922, their Christian and surnames and addresses, and full particulars in writing of their claims and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, duly verified by affidavit.

And take notice that after the said Seventeenth day the said administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and the said administrators will not be liable to any person or persons of whose claims the required notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

Dated this Fifteenth day of May, 1922. **THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY, LTD.**
By Graydon & Graydon, their Solicitors. M20-27-33

"SUPER" FORD SERVICE
ABOVE THE STANDARD
YET DOWN TO THE PRICE
WE USE GENUINE FORD PARTS.

Reliance Garage LIMITED.

BUY USED FORDS
FROM
London's FORD Dealers
MIDDLESEX MOTORS, LIMITED.

THE ONTARIO RAILWAY AND MUNICIPAL BOARD.
(P. F. 7475).

IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of The Harriestown Telephone Association, Limited, for authority to increase its charges for service, as follows:

For Individual Line Service, from \$12.00 to \$16.00 per annum.
For Rural Party Line Service, from \$12.00 to \$16.00 per annum.

Appointment for Hearings.

The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board having directed Francis Dargatz, Esquire, telephone expert, to inquire and report upon the above matter, do hereby appoint Monday, the fifth day of June, A. D. 1922, at the hour of a quarter past one o'clock in the afternoon (Railway Time), in the I. O. O. F. Hall, Harriestown, for the holding of a public hearing in relation to the above matter and persons having an interest in this matter and desiring to be heard are directed to attend at the time and place above stated.

DATED at Toronto this Seventeenth day of May, A. D. 1922.
H. C. SMALL, Secretary.

THE ONTARIO RAILWAY AND MUNICIPAL BOARD.
(B. F. 7474).

In the Matter of The Byron Telephone Company, Limited, for authority to increase its charges for service, as follows:

To Subscribers whose lines terminate at the Byron central office.
To each Subscriber purchasing his own telephone set, from \$15.00 to \$18.00 per annum.
To each Subscriber for whom the company furnishes the entire equipment, from \$15.00 to \$21.00 per annum.
To Subscribers whose lines terminate at The Bell Telephone Company's exchange at London.
For London service only, from \$30.00 to \$33.00 per annum.
For combined service over The Bell Telephone Company's London exchange and the applicant's Byron exchange, from \$45.00 to \$48.00 per annum.

Appointment for Hearing.

The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board hereby appoints Thursday, the Eighth day of June, A. D. 1922, at the hour of half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon (Railway Time), in the Courtroom in the County of London, for the holding of a public hearing in relation to the above application. All persons having an interest in the matter and desiring to be heard are directed to attend at the time and place above stated.

DATED at Toronto this Seventeenth day of May, A. D. 1922.
H. C. SMALL, Secretary.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 30th June, 1922, for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, twelve times per week on the route Northwest post-office and G. T. R. station, from the 1st of December, 1922, next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the post-office of this province, and at the office of the postoffice inspector, London.

D. J. McLEAN, Postoffice Inspector, Postoffice Inspector's Office, London, May 19, 1922. 41c-t

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GOOD PREFERS BONUS PLAN TO TARIFF WALL

Brant Member Describes Protection As "Scramble For Privileges."

M'MASTER DEFENDS TAXES

Declares Proposals of Fielding Are Well Timed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Ottawa.
June 2. — Six speeches varying in length, but in substance only according to the section of the house from which they were delivered, brought no change in the relative positions of the various factions in the battle of the budget debate today.

The day, however, brought two more Western Ontario speakers into the fray, W. C. Good of Brant and William Black of South Huron. It was Mr. Black's first appearance on the floor of the house in the role of a speaker. Mr. Good on the other hand proved that he had already become a veteran in the debating game by speaking almost two hours.

Mr. Good brought distinction upon himself by describing protection as a "contemptible scramble for special privileges." While he attacked protection for revenue he admitted that certain industries in their infancy should be protected, but favored a bonus system rather than a tariff wall.

The contents of his speech brought from Hon. T. A. Low, minister without portfolio, the following: "I thank God that He has blessed us and that He has kept men with the views of Mr. Good in the minority."

Hon. Edmond Bristol (Conservative, Toronto Center) said the proposed tariff changes were for the benefit of Canada's business competitors in Great Britain, United States and Germany. Since the war all countries had been endeavoring to build up their home markets for their own industries and people. Under these circumstances the minister of finance should not be considering the necessities of Canada. He should have done something to protect and advance Canadian industry and to bring in new industries.

The small amount of protection should not be whittled away for the benefit of outside competitors. It was necessary to protect Canada from cheap German labor. In that country labor was paid from 60 cents a day to \$2 and \$3 a week. This meant that by the cancellation of the depreciated currency regulations, Germany could produce and ship to Canada goods at a price which would be lower than the cost of manufacturing here. The Germans could put certain industries out of business.

Great Britain, which had been continually referred to as a free trade country, had guarded herself against this danger. German goods entering England were assessed as at one-third the value of the goods in England.

He submitted that the minister of finance would be wise to consider placing a valuation on German goods coming into Canada as high as the selling prices of similar goods manufactured in Canada.

Taking the steel industry in the United States as an example, Mr. Bristol endeavored to show that it had been built up under a high protective tariff. Canadian manufacturers could not compete with the huge industries of the United States with their enormous scale of production, unless given a certain amount of protection.

Mr. Bristol admitted the Canadian farmers, along with other persons in Canada, had undergone a trying year. The remedy, however, was not to abolish the tariff, but to revise it. As for agricultural implements the Massey-Harris factories had only worked at one-sixth of their capacity last year. At the same time western farmers bought \$11,000,000 worth of machinery in the United States. Had they bought this in Canada they would not have been building up American industries while Canadian workmen were out of employment and in need of food.

Farmers were expecting that under free trade they were going to get what they needed at lower prices. It was perfectly clear that if Canadian industries were driven out of existence the American trusts, which were not altruistic institutions, would be able to fix prices in Canada. The Progressives should be warned by the example of Australia. Free trade had been tried there, but now that country was putting the duty at 60 per cent on agricultural implements.

Mr. Bristol urged the importance of friendly feelings between the provinces, and he wanted to see the best of feelings between Ontario and Quebec. There never should be any differences between these two provinces. The people of both provinces were patriotic and wanted to secure the best interests of Canada.

Progressives Cheer McMaster.
When A. R. McMaster (Liberal, Brant) arose his applause came chiefly from the Progressive benches, though there were a few Liberal cheers.

Mr. McMaster opened by replying to some of Mr. Bristol's arguments. The logical conclusion from his ad-

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June 2. — Six speeches varying in length, but in substance only according to the section of the house from which they were delivered, brought no change in the relative positions of the various factions in the battle of the budget debate today.

The day, however, brought two more Western Ontario speakers into the fray, W. C. Good of Brant and William Black of South Huron. It was Mr. Black's first appearance on the floor of the house in the role of a speaker. Mr. Good on the other hand proved that he had already become a veteran in the debating game by speaking almost two hours.

Mr. Good brought distinction upon himself by describing protection as a "contemptible scramble for special privileges." While he attacked protection for revenue he admitted that certain industries in their infancy should be protected, but favored a bonus system rather than a tariff wall.

The contents of his speech brought from Hon. T. A. Low, minister without portfolio, the following: "I thank God that He has blessed us and that He has kept men with the views of Mr. Good in the minority."

Hon. Edmond Bristol (Conservative, Toronto Center) said the proposed tariff changes were for the benefit of Canada's business competitors in Great Britain, United States and Germany. Since the war all countries had been endeavoring to build up their home markets for their own industries and people. Under these circumstances the minister of finance should not be considering the necessities of Canada. He should have done something to protect and advance Canadian industry and to bring in new industries.

The small amount of protection should not be whittled away for the benefit of outside competitors. It was necessary to protect Canada from cheap German labor. In that country labor was paid from 60 cents a day to \$2 and \$3 a week. This meant that by the cancellation of the depreciated currency regulations, Germany could produce and ship to Canada goods at a price which would be lower than the cost of manufacturing here. The Germans could put certain industries out of business.

Great Britain, which had been continually referred to as a free trade country, had guarded herself against this danger. German goods entering England were assessed as at one-third the value of the goods in England.

He submitted that the minister of finance would be wise to consider placing a valuation on German goods coming into Canada as high as the selling prices of similar goods manufactured in Canada.

Taking the steel industry in the United States as an example, Mr. Bristol endeavored to show that it had been built up under a high protective tariff. Canadian manufacturers could not compete with the huge industries of the United States with their enormous scale of production, unless given a certain amount of protection.

Mr. Bristol admitted the Canadian farmers, along with other persons in Canada, had undergone a trying year. The remedy, however, was not to abolish the tariff, but to revise it. As for agricultural implements the Massey-Harris factories had only worked at one-sixth of their capacity last year. At the same time western farmers bought \$11,000,000 worth of machinery in the United States. Had they bought this in Canada they would not have been building up American industries while Canadian workmen were out of employment and in need of food.

Farmers were expecting that under free trade they were going to get what they needed at lower prices. It was perfectly clear that if Canadian industries were driven out of existence the American trusts, which were not altruistic institutions, would be able to fix prices in Canada. The Progressives should be warned by the example of Australia. Free trade had been tried there, but now that country was putting the duty at 60 per cent on agricultural implements.

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